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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
W-33

July 13, 1928

FOREIGN NEWS ON WALNUTS

WALNUT INDUSTRY STARTED IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Considerable interest is manifested by local land owners and agriculturists in connection with the establishment of a walnut grove on a ranch ten miles south of Ensenada in one of the most easily accessible valleys in Lower California, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul E. A. Wakefield at Ensenada, Mexico. The ranch is operated as a Mexican corporation, but is owned and controlled by American capital. Ranch holdings comprise some 3,000 acres of fertile land, admirably situated for irrigation. Several years ago an irrigation dam was constructed across the entrance of one of the several canyons which penetrate the hills partially surrounding this property, from which a reasonably adequate supply of water is obtained.

In setting out 10,000 young walnut trees the owners have embarked in a venture entirely new to Lower California. It is the present intention to plant another 10,000 trees on this property next year. None of the trees will become productive for two years and twice that length of time must elapse before they arrive at capacity production. The trees were set out under the supervision of an American having long years experience in growing walnuts in California. Naturally very great interest is being shown in the result of this experiment which may mean the establishment of a new and profitable branch of agricultural industry, according to the Consul.



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September 20, 1928

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FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

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REPORT OF 1928 WALNUT SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Current estimates place the 1928 walnut crop in North China slightly higher than normal in both quantity and quality, according to a cable received in the Foreign Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tientsin. Walnuts of the "Manchurian" variety were arriving in Tientsin during the week ended September 15, but the nuts were too wet for immediate shipment. Fighting between the Nationalists and the Chihli-Shantung forces in the vicinity of Chanwang-tao is retarding the movement of the crop of "Manchurian" nuts grown in the Chihli Province. The estimated carryover of "Manchurian" walnuts in Tientsin is placed at 365,000 pounds, in the shell.

Current prices f.o.b. Tientsin are too high to permit local exporters to conclude contracts with American buyers, states Consul Dorsey. The highest bid received from the United States is \$8.50 per hundred pounds while exporters cannot offer lower than \$9.25 per hundred pounds. Local exporters are of the opinion that the market will eventually settle down at between \$8.75 and \$9.00 for later October shipments. Definite transactions are not expected before September 20. It has been reported that sales of Shantung walnuts were made on September 15 at \$7.15 per hundred pounds for sizes one and one-eighth inches up, in the shell. Sizes one and one-quarter inches, in the shell, are said to have been sold at \$7.25 per hundred pounds. Shantung walnuts usually sell about two dollars per hundred pounds below walnuts from Tientsin, states Consul Dorsey.

Stocks

The entire 1927 crop of "Manchurian" walnuts grown in the Chihli Province has been moved, according to an earlier report from Vice-Consul Ward at Tientsin. The crop of "Shansi" walnuts, grown in the Province of Shansi, however, was delayed because of the Shansi-Fengtien war which broke out at the end of September 1927 and continued until June 1928. For that reason it is believed that considerable quantities of "Shansi" nuts are still being held at remote points in the Shansi Province.

Exports

Total exports of walnuts from Tientsin during the eleven months September 1, 1927 to July 31, 1928 amounted to 5,432,000 pounds of kernels and 7,443,000 pounds of nuts in the shell, according to Mr. Ward. Of that quantity, 3,666,000 pounds of kernels and 2,850,000 pounds of nuts



in the shell were shipped to the United States. During the twelve months September 1 to August 31 of 1926-27 total exports from Tientsin amounted to 9,825,000 pounds of kernels and 8,153,000 pounds of nuts in the shell, of which 9,194,000 pounds of kernels and 5,651,000 pounds of nuts in the shell were sent to the United States.

#### 1928 Market Outlook

In regard to the 1928 market outlook, Mr. Ward states that unless the railway rolling stock which was seized and removed to Manchuria by the retreating Fengtien forces during June 1928 is returned to the railways in North China, it will be practically impossible to move the 1928 crop of "Shansi" nuts to tidewater by rail. This would not seriously affect the "Manchurian" nuts, however, since these nuts can be moved to Tientsin over the inland waterways by Chinese junks, unless delayed by the present fighting near Chanwangtao, as reported in the cable from Consul Dorsey.

The "Manchurian" variety being of superior size, color and quality to the "Shansi" variety, is shipped in the shell to the United States. Since these nuts can be moved to Tientsin by junks, it is believed that if picking can be started in early September there should be from 6,000,000 to 7,500,000 pounds of nuts available for shipment to the United States in time for the holiday trade. Beginning August 2, 1928, the Tientsin-Seattle or San Francisco ocean freight rate was raised \$2.00 per short ton from \$16.00 to \$18.00. The freight rate for walnut kernels remains unchanged at \$12.00 per measurement ton of 40 cubic feet.

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F.S.  
W-35

September 24, 1928

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

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FRENCH WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1928

The general opinion of the French walnut trade is that the walnut crop in France this year will be below average in quantity, according to a report dated August 31, received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. This estimate applies to both table walnuts, such as "Marbots", "Cernes" and "Charentes" and to walnuts for cracking. In a normal year the total walnut crop for all of France is estimated at 800,000 sacks of 110 pounds each, a large part of which is used for cracking purposes. With reference to the state of maturity of the Bordeaux walnut crop as a whole, including both table walnuts and walnuts for cracking, it is stated that the condition of growth is about normal and that with a continuance of present conditions table walnuts should be ready for shipment about October 15, or in plenty of time for Thanksgiving. Some regions are already furnishing the first green walnuts gathered from the trees for sale for local table use.

Table walnuts

The crop of "Marbots", which is an early bearing, thin shelled variety, is not expected to exceed more than half of a normal crop. Excessive rain and cold weather during the blossoming season is supposed to have reduced below normal the quantity of this fruit left on the trees and subsequent development of the crop was adversely affected by the prolonged drought and heat during the summer. Because of the lack of the usual amount of rainfall during the growing season, some fear is expressed as to whether sufficient moisture was obtained for proper development of the kernels. It is said that this cannot be properly determined until maturity is somewhat further advanced than at present.

The "Cernes" walnuts, produced principally in the Dordogne and adjoining departments, are thicker shelled and later bearing than the "Marbots" and consequently fared better during the cold weather in the early spring. The Cernes have also withstood the effect of the dry, hot summer, apparently without any serious damage. A crop of average quantity is therefore anticipated. Only a small average crop of Charentes, produced largely in the region of that name, is expected.

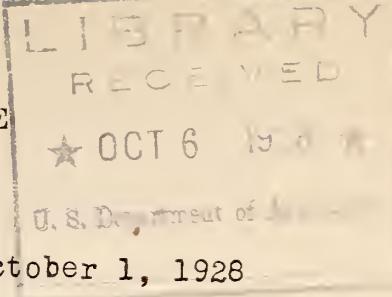
Walnuts for cracking

The opinion is expressed in Bordeaux trade circles that a large crop of walnuts for cracking cannot be expected this year. Estimates were obtained from several different sources to the effect that only what is known there as a "small average" crop of nuts for cracking can be expected, states Consul Memminger. This refers to the crop as a whole outside of the usual standard varieties of table walnuts, these latter being shipped as walnuts in the shell, whereas the bulk of the French crop is used for cracking purposes and conversion into walnut meats known as "cerneaux".



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F.S.  
W-36

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

October 1, 1928

THE WALNUT SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

Arrivals of new crop Chinese walnuts at tidewater are above normal in quality and the color of the nuts is very good, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tientsin. Around 65 per cent of the nuts are one and one-eighth inches and up in diameter. The nuts, however, are too wet for immediate shipment, states Mr. Dorsey.

The stocks of walnuts at present in Tientsin are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 650,000 pounds, in the shell. Local prices are too high to enable exporters to meet American prices although sales are being made to Australian buyers. The Australian market always pays higher prices than the American at this season of the year, states Consul Dorsey.

It is reported that from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds of "Manchurian" walnuts in the shell have been sold at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, shipment to be made from Chingwantao in an effort to affect transhipment to the steamer "President Madison", sailing from Shanghai on October 20. This is the first time in several years that walnuts have been shipped from Chingwantao.

The Tientsin market is firm at  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 9 cents per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, but American offers range only from  $8\frac{1}{4}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. Exporters believe that the market will settle to 8-5/8 cents for late October shipment, states Consul Dorsey.

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October 8, 1928

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

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WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS IN THE DAUPHINE AREA OF FRANCE

The Grenoble (Mayettes, Parisiennes and Franquettes) walnut crop in the Dauphine area of southeastern France is now being estimated at 80,000 sacks of 110 pounds each, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Hugh H. Watson at Lyon. It is believed that about 40,000 sacks will consist of Mayettes, 15,000 sacks of Franquettes and 25,000 sacks of Parisiennes. Final estimates place the 1927 crop in this area at 50,000 sacks of which 40 per cent were Mayettes, 35 per cent Parisiennes and 25 per cent Franquettes.

The crop this year is late. While the nuts of this area are ordinarily on the market by September 30 they are not expected to be available this year until around October 10, a little earlier if rain comes and a little later if the dry weather continues. The crop being late and the weather dry and warm the nuts this year will fall well ripened and will dry in a few days. It is not expected, however, that shipments to the United States can be made before November 1, with the exception of nuts which are dried artificially.

The nuts of the Grenoble area will be smaller this year than last year, but all indications thus far point to a crop of excellent quality. Atmospheric conditions were favorable during the summer months but the heat prevented the full development of the nuts. No sales were reported to the United States up to September 21, but a considerable number of inquiries were being received from Germany. Only from 2,000 to 3,000 sacks of 1927 nuts were on hand in the Grenoble district at the end of September and it was believed that practically all of these would pass into home consumption before the new crop was placed on the market.

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U. S. Department

October 30, 1928

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FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

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THE WALNUT SITUATION IN THE BORDEAUX AREA OF FRANCE

Harvesting of walnuts in the Bordeaux producing area of France was actively under way by October 11, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. A good proportion of the nuts had fallen from the trees by that date. The early bearing, thin shelled, table variety known as "Marbots" had all been gathered by that date. This variety appears to have been affected by the long drought prevailing during the summer. The "Marbot" yield is estimated at not more than one fourth of normal and the proportion of extra quality nuts is smaller than usual. Unless unduly delayed in drying, however, they will be ready for shipment to the United States in time for the Thanksgiving trade. Rains occurring during the second week of October hastened the falling of the later bearing variety, "Cernes", the production of which will be about average this year. The quality of the "Cernes" this year is good.

Walnuts for cracking

In regard to walnuts for cracking, which make up the bulk of the crop, it is still too early to make any definite estimates, states Consul Memminger. The crop in the Departments of the Centre, i.e., Cher, Loiret, Yonne, Puy-de-Dome, etc., is reported as deficient, but in the Dordogne, Charonte, etc., the yield is said to be about average. As a whole it is considered that the walnut crop in the Bordeaux region will not be as large in quantity as in 1927, but that it will not show the extreme deficiency that was feared at one time during the season.

Demand from United States

Up to the present (October 11) no very active demand from the United States for new crop French walnuts has manifested itself, but it is thought that business will improve when the price situation is more clearly determined, states Mr. Memminger. At present Bordeaux firms are asking \$14.22 per 100 pounds for "Cernes" table walnuts, cost and freight New York, at which price, however, there are apparently no takers. The tentative price asked for "Marbots" is \$16.00 per 100 pounds, cost and freight New York, also without takers. These prices are considerably higher than the opening prices last year. More active demand is manifested for new crop shelled walnuts, some of which will soon be ready for shipment. These prices also are on a tentative basis but the price of \$44.43 per 100 pounds for "Extra Halves", cost and freight New York, is spoken of as forming the basis of present negotiations.

1955年1月1日 由 陈 延 负 责 修 改

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Chlorophyll a fluorescence and photosynthesis in *Phragmites australis* under different light regimes

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December 8, 1928, Department of Agriculture

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

THE WALNUT SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

The Tientsin market for walnuts in the shell at the present time is very quiet although further shipments will probably go forward towards the end of December, according to a December 6 cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tientsin. Local exporters are offering walnuts in the shell, sizes 1-1/8 inches up, shipment in 30 days, at from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 cents per pound, c.i.f. American ports.

Due to the heavy stocks of walnut kernels now on hand in Tientsin, prices are showing a downward tendency, states Mr. Dorsey. Estimated unsold stocks of walnut kernels on hand in Tientsin on December 6 amounted to 1,300,000 pounds of which 1,000,000 pounds were dry cracked and 300,000 pounds wet cracked. December 6 prices, c.i.f. American ports, for late December and early January shipment ranged from  $20\frac{1}{2}$  to 21 cents per pound for dry cracked. These quotations were applicable to shipments containing 30 per cent halves, 35 per cent quarters and 35 per cent pieces, made up of 90 per cent light meats and 10 per cent light ambers. Quotations on wet cracked stock ranged from  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 cents per pound. This represents a price decline of 2 to 3 cents per pound since November 30.

Exports of walnut kernels to the United States from Tientsin during November amounted to 850,000 pounds, of which 670,000 pounds were dry cracked and 180,000 pounds wet cracked. The price c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports on the dry cracked shipments averages 24 cents a pound and on the wet cracked shipments  $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents. No exports of walnuts in the shell to the United States were declared at the Tientsin consulate during November, according to Mr. Dorsey.

Exports of walnuts in the shell and walnut kernels from Tientsin to the United States during 1927-28 and the first three months of the 1928-29 season were as follows:

CHINESE WALNUTS: Exports from Tientsin to the United States

| Season                       | In the shell | Kernels   |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                              | Pounds       | Pounds    |
| 1927-28                      |              |           |
| September 1 to December 31 : | 2,424,200    | 543,200   |
| January 1 to August 31 ....: | 426,200      | 3,122,800 |
| Total .....                  | 2,850,400    | 3,666,000 |
| 1928-29                      |              |           |
| September .....              | 40,600       | -         |
| October .....                | 2,513,500    | 49,500    |
| November .....               | -            | 850,000   |

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本研究的实验结果表明，与对照组相比，高盐组大鼠的胰岛素敏感性降低，胰岛素抵抗增加。

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FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

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December 8, 1928  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE BORDEAUX WALNUT SITUATION

Exports of table walnuts from Bordeaux to the United States for the Thanksgiving trade from October 1 to November 20, 1928, amounted to only 414,000 as compared with 720,500 pounds from October 1 to November 26, last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. Exports of walnuts in the shell to the United States seem to be declining rapidly. In 1925, which is considered a normal year, exports from October 1 to November 30, amounted to 3,556,263 pounds. There were no shipments at all in 1926 because of the failure of the French crop that year.

The explanation of the low shipments of table walnuts to the United States this season lies principally in the fact that the crop was small, particularly of first quality nuts, and American buyers were not attracted by the high prices quoted. Prices quoted on "Cernes" this year averaged \$14.22 per 100 pounds as against \$12.44 per 100 pounds last season. "Marbots" appear not to have been shipped in any quantity this season due probably to partial failure of the crop and lateness in drying.

As a result of the long period of wet weather during the harvesting and curing period this season the walnut hulls accumulated a considerable amount of moisture and were dried with difficulty. This delayed the preparation of the crop for export. Interruption of the normal shipping at Bordeaux by a stevedore strike was another factor. Although definite crop statistics are not yet available the general consensus of opinion is that "Cernes" were about average while "Marbots" were much below normal, states Mr. Memminger. The production of "Marbots" and "Cernes" in normal years is estimated at about 75,000 bags each, nearly all of which are exported.

Walnut Meats

Exports of walnut meats to the United States thus far this year also show a decline in shipments from October 1 to November 20 this year having amounted to 706,615 pounds as compared with 1,361,749 pounds during the period October 1 to November 26 last year. Practically 50 per cent of the exports this year consisted of 1927 stocks while of the 1926 shipments only 3 per cent consisted of carryover stocks. Until about the middle of November, 1928, shelled walnuts were quoted to American buyers at about \$44.43 per 100 pounds for "Extra Halves" in 25-pound cases c. i. f., New York. There has since been a reduction to \$40.87 to \$42.65, depending upon terms.

1927-1928

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and the following year he was elected post master of the post office at  
the commencement of which he had to conduct a very strict ballot among  
the inhabitants, that he might obtain a sufficient number of votes to  
enable him to be elected. He was chosen by a majority of 100, and  
was soon after appointed post master of the post office at the  
commencement of which he had to conduct a very strict ballot among  
the inhabitants, that he might obtain a sufficient number of votes to  
enable him to be elected. He was chosen by a majority of 100, and